NOTES ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF PUPILLIDÆ.

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The receipt of an article from Professor Cockerell upon this subject, published in this number, causes me to insert here some notes which had been prepared for a forthcoming paper upon the snails of Arizona and New Mexico. The status of the name Pupa was discussed by Mr. B. B. Woodward (Journ. of Conch., Oct., 1903, 358), who did good work towards clearing the ground. Dall in this journal for February, '04, also went over the nomenclature correcting some errors, but complicating the question by a few new ones. His statement that "Risso's first species [of Jaminia] is Vertigo minutissima Hartmann, which should properly have been placed in Saraphia," is not borne out by an examination of Risso's work, wherein the species stand thus:

Risso's species.	Equivalents in ordinary use.	Modern genus.
Jaminia muscorum	Pupa muscorum L.	Pupilla.
J. marginata	Pupa umbilicata Drap.	Jaminia.
J. edentula	Bulimus obscurus Müll.	Ena.
J. secale	Pupa secale Drap.	Abida.
J. tridens	Bulimus tridens Brug.	Eucore.
J. granum	Pupa granum Drap.	Abida.
J. sulculata	Undetermined	Abida.
J. trilamillata	Undetermined	Abida.
J. heterostropha	Bul. quadridens Müll.	Encore.
J. quinquelamellata	Pupa cinerea	Abida.
J. septemdentuta	Pupa avenacea Brug.	Abida.
J. heptodonta	Undetermined	Abida?
J. multidentata	Pupa polyodon Drap.	Abida.
J. niso	Bulimus niso Pfr.	Eucore.

All of Risso's species of *Jaminia* that are recognizable belong to the subsequent groups *Ena* 1831, *Pupilla* 1831, *Abida* 1831, *Eucore* 1837, and *Louria* 1840.

Now *P. muscorum* under the name marginata was second of the two species for which the name *Pupilla* was proposed in 1831 in Turton's *Manual*, the other being *P. umbilicata*. The latter was removed in 1840 to *Lauria*, leaving *P. muscorum* the type of *Pupilla*. There is

nothing especially new about this conclusion, since it was reached by Gray in 1847 (P. Z. S., p. 176), and has been held by Pfeiffer, by Von Martens (Die Hel. 1860, p. 290), and nearly every one else. There have been differences of opinion about the limits of the group *Pupilla*, but never about its type. Among American writers, Morse and Tryon have used *Pupilla* as a generic name.

Abida was next removed from Jaminia. This is the group commonly known as Torquillo. Then in 1837 Eucore was proposed for the species tridens and quadridens (heterostropha Risso). These successive eliminations leave only the group Lauria Gray, represented by J. marginata Risso (= Pupa umbilicata Drap.) to bear the name Jaminia.*

From the foregoing it follows that the name *Pupilla* will replace *Pupa*, as Prof. Cockerell has held. The groups represented in *Jaminia* Risso, will stand thus:

Pupilla Leh. in Turton, for Pupa of authors.

Jaminia Risso, restricted, for Lauria Gray.

ENA Leach in Turton, for Buliminus Auct.

ABIDA Leach in Turton, for Torquilla Auet.

EUCORE Ag. in Charp., for Chondrula Auct.

. All of these groups I regard as of generic rank.

As to Saraphia Risso, the only species of the group that has been positively identified is S. tridentata, which is the Carychium tridentatum of recent authors.

After a bout with Risso, one is likely to accept as a just one Bourguignat's estimate of his abilities: "Écrivain fécond, mais sans jugement, innovateur infatigable, mais absurde, Risso a embrassé dans ses écrits presque toutes les branches de l'histoire naturelle, sans en avoir bien traité une seule."

The group Alæa Jeffreys, 1830, has been discussed by Professors Dall and Cockerell, who agree that its type must be Pupa minutissima Hartm. It does not do to fix types for these old groups without reference to what has been done by our predecessors. Gray and Herrmannsen took a hand in this game over fifty years ago, and they expressly selected Alæa polustris = Vertigo antivertigo as the

^{*} The progress of events had already restricted Jaminia before Gray chose J. heterostropha for its type (P. Z. S, 1847, p. 176). His selection came too late and is ineffective.

type of Alæa. I do not see how their action can be successfully opposed. The name Alæa has quite generally been used for dextral forms of Vertigo, and is so retained in Westerland's last Catalog. No valid grounds exist for shifting the name; and the advisibility of substituting Alæa for Sphyradium, as Prof. Cockerell suggests, need not be considered. His suggestion that P. minutissima may be a Sphyradium is interesting, and deserves investigation.

Ptychochilus Boettger, is preoccupied by Agassiz in Pisces; a fact I neglected to mention at the time I proposed Nesopupa. The names stand thus:

Ptychocheilus Agassiz, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, XIX, 1855, p. 227.

Ptychochilus Jordan, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 10, p. 58 (1877). Ptychochilus Boettger, Conch. Mittheil., 1881.

Bifidaria and Eubifidaria of Sterki call for some notice in view of the note by Dall in Nautilus, Feb., 1904, p. 116. The original species referred by Sterki to Bifidaria were Pupa contracta Say and P. servilis Gld. from certain Mexican localities. For P. contracta Sterki subsequently (1892) proposed the section Albinula, leaving servilis the type of Bifidaria.

In Jannary, 1893, Dr. Sterki proposed *Eubifidaria* with the type "hordeacea Gabb," by which he meant the form which I call Bifidaria procera cristata. This is demonstrated by his previous article treating of "hordeacea," by his list of the preceding year, and by the words of his diagnosis of *Eubifidaria*, "lamella typical."

The type of *Eubifidaria* is therefore *P. hordeacea* Sterki not *Gabb* = *B. procera cristata* P. & V., and the group becomes an absolute synonym of *Bifidaria*, s. str. The true *hordacea* Gabb, which Dr. Sterki demonstrably did not intend, belongs to a different genus, *Pupoides*.

In conclusion I might say that the generic and subgeneric nomenclature of the United States forms, given in my catalogue of 1900,* stands as there set forth with the single exception of the genus *Pupa*, which now becomes *Pupilla*.

The family name having precedence for the group is Pupillidæ Turton, 1831.

^{*} Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1900, pp. 605-610.